

X) GLOSSARY

A.O.B.:	Any other breed.
A.O.C.:	Any other colour.
A.O.V.:	Any other variety.
A.R.C.:	Any recognised colour.
Abdomen:	The belly of a fowl from below the vent to the keel covered with fluff or down feathers.
Abnormal Eggs:	These include bloody, porous, misshapen, yolkless or soft shelled.
Air Cell:	The space / air bubble inside the large end of the egg.
Albumin:	The white (protein) of the egg.
Anatomy:	A fowl's structural systems including skeletal, muscular, vascular, nervous, respiratory, digestive, reproductive, integument (skin) and endocrine. or The science of the physical structure of the organised body of a poultry breed.
Angel Wings:	Common fault in waterfowl where the last digit of the wing is weak and the feathers turn outward away from the body. Also called "rough in wing".
Apron:	See Saddle.
Arched:	A curved shape.
Auto-Sexing Breeds:	The gender of the chicks of these breeds can be determined at day old.
Axial Feather:	The shorter feather that separates the primary and secondary feathers of the wing.
Axillars:	Coverts or cover feathers growing on the underside of the wing of waterfowl.
Back:	The top section of the body from the base of the neck to the base of the tail, including the cape and saddle.
Bands:	See "Pencilling".
Bantam:	Miniature fowl, formerly accepted as one-fifth the weight of the large breed it represented, but nowadays about one-fourth.
Barring:	Alternate stripes of light and dark across a feather, most distinctly seen in the barred Plymouth Rock.
Bars:	Parallel bars.
Bay:	A reddish brown colour (see also "Wing Bay").
Beak:	The two horny mandibles projecting from the front of the face.

Bean:	The slightly raised hard bean shaped part at the tip on the top section of a duck's bill (upper mandible). In some breeds or sexes it may be of a different colour to the rest of the bill.
Beard:	Feathers that extend from below the ear down under the beak onto the throat of a fowl such as Faverolles, Houdans, Sultans and some varieties of Polish and Silkies. A beard in a turkey refers to the coarse hair, always black in colour, which is found on the breast. It is more visible on males than females.
Beetle Brows:	Heavy overhanging eyebrows, best seen in the Malay.
Bib:	Contrasting colour area covering the upper breast and lower neck. Usually only applicable to ducks.
Bill:	A waterfowl's beak.
Bird:	A colloquial term, frequently used in referring to an individual of any breed of poultry.
Blade:	Rear part of a single comb.
Blocky:	Heavy and square in build.
Blood Ring:	Forms in a fertile egg indicating that the embryo has died.
Blood Spot:	Found in an egg. If not attached to the yoke it could be a haemorrhage during the egg being formed. If attached to the yolk it is a sign of a dead embryo.
Bloom:	Refers to the texture of an egg.
Blue:	A term loosely used in referring to the colour of a breed. It may vary from a dark slate as in Blue Australorp to a pale bluish grey in the Blue Antwerp Bantam.
Bluish-slate:	A term used to describe the bluish-grey ground-colour of the plumage of so called Blue varieties of poultry, as in the Blue Andalusian, etc.
Body: and	<p>(1) The section of the bird that excludes head, neck, wings, tail, thighs, legs feet commonly called the trunk.</p> <p>(2) When used in a Standard breed description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) When describing shape, it refers to the entire body as a whole. (b) When describing colour, it refers to the body exclusive of head, neck, back, tail and breast since these sections are described separately, more specifically the lower sides of body, abdomen and stern.
Booted:	Feathers projecting from the shanks and toes, as in the Brahma, Cochin, Silkie and Booted bantam.
Bow:	The upsweep of the keel on the breast, similar to a boat's bow.
Bow legged:	Distinct curvature of the natural line from the thigh to the feet giving the greatest distance between the hocks (knees).
Brassy:	Burnished - dark yellow, brownish yellow, brass like or light copper colour cast on the outer plumage of white or partially white birds, usually attributable to scorching by the sun's rays. More prominent on back and wings. A very undesirable fault, except in colour variety of O.E.G. – Brassy Back, Polecat and Furness.

Breast:	In poultry this is the front section extending from the base of the neck down to the point of the keel bone. In slaughtered birds, it is the flesh on either side of the breastbone.
Breast Blister:	A sore occurring on the breastbone.
Breed:	A group of poultry answering truly to the type, carriage and characteristics distinctive of the breed name they take. There may be varieties within a breed, distinguished by differences of colour and markings.
Breeding Pen:	See "Trio" for fowls. Ducks, Geese and Turkeys have one male and one female of like ages and of the same variety.
Bronze:	(1) Turkeys: The term is used to describe rich lustrous copper, bronze like colour found in Bronze Turkeys. (2) Chickens: The term is also used to denote the metallic bronze coloured cast sometimes found in the black plumage of black or partly black chickens, a defect.
Buff:	A medium and even shade of orange-yellow colour with a rich golden cast; not so intense as to show reddish cast, nor so pale as to appear lemon or light yellow. The term is generally used in referring to the plumage colour of all Standard "Buff" varieties of poultry.
Bumble Foot:	An abscess on the foot pad – a disqualification.
Canker:	Name given to a yellowish membrane found in the corners of the mouth, throat or windpipe of poultry afflicted by Fowl Pox.
Cape:	Feathers at the base of the neck under the neck hackle that flow over the shoulders in the form of a cape.
Capon:	Strictly speaking, this denotes a castrated male fowl. This term is also used where a young cockerel is injected with a chemical that makes it sexually inactive in order to promote growth. Both these practices are illegal and are outlawed.
Carp:	A variable base colour of silver-white to light yellow, overlaid with a mixture of olive green, yellow or bronze.
Carriage:	The bearing, attitude, or style of a bird, especially when walking.
Carnation Comb:	The carnation comb or king's crest starts out as a single comb in the front but then branches off into several lobes at the rear, roughly taking on the appearance of a flower or a crown, thus the name carnation comb or king's crest. Penedescas, from the Catalan region from Spain, and a sister breed called the Empordanesa have such combs.
Caruncles:	Fleshy protuberances on head and face of Muscovy ducks. Also found on the head and neck of turkeys.
Cavernous:	A term used to describe the nostrils that are prominent and deeply hollowed, as in the crested breeds.
Chain Armour:	Meaning the feathers in the claret colour are pencilled or laced with grey.

Chalazae:	Two jelly like substances in the egg that act as a 'shock absorber' to keeping the yolk in the centre of the egg.
Chest:	Part of the body between the neck and the body of the bird (see "Breast").
Chestnut:	A dark red-brown plumage colour, darker than bay.
Chicken:	A term employed by the Organisation to describe a bird of the current season's breeding. It is also used to describe domesticated fowl, as in chicken farmer.
Chin:	The feathered section on the underside of the head at the base of the lower mandible.
Cinnamon:	A dark reddish buff colour.
Claret:	A deep purple or wine-red colour.
Claw:	Sharp nails on a bird's foot.
Clever, Mellow and Warm:	Terms used to describe the feel of an Old English Game fowl in high or peak condition. The bird will be beautifully balanced, compact and resilient; with highly lustrous plumage; animated and confident in expression.
Close Heeled:	Term used to describe the correct conformation of the shanks of Old English Game. The lower thigh bones curve in under the bird somewhat bringing the shanks relatively close together.
Cloudy:	Indistinct (see "Mossy").
Coarseness:	Lacking refinement.
Cobby:	Short, round or compact in build.
Cock:	The male species of the domestic fowl over the age of one year.
Cockerel:	The male species of the domestic fowl under the age of one year.
Collar:	A white band near the base of the neck of a drake, also known as the "ring". It clearly separates the colour of the head and the breast as in the Rouen, Saxony and Grey Call.
Comb:	Fleshy protuberance on top of a fowl's head, varying considerably in type and size, including cushion (Silkie), horn or V-shaped (La Flèche, Pavlov and Sultan), leaf or shell (Houdan), pea or triple (Brahma), rose (Hamburgh, Wyandotte, etc), single (Cochin, Leghorn, etc), cup (Sicilian Buttercup), strawberry or walnut (Malay), raspberry (Orloff), and carnation or king's crest (Penedesencas and Empordanesa).
Concave sweep:	Hollow curve from shoulders to part way up the tail.
Convex:	A curved line describing the upper surface of a circle.
Corky:	Light but firm; a handling characteristic of Old English Game.
Condition:	State of a bird's health, brightness of comb and face and freshness of plumage.

Coverts:	Covering feathers on tail and wings.
Cow hocks:	Weakness at hocks (see "Knock-kneed").
Creamy-white:	A shade of pale yellowish white colour, applied to the colour of the plumage of the Pekin Duck; also in some breeds of fowl.
Creaminess:	A term descriptive of white feathers in which the shafts and webs are tinged with a light yellow or creamy colour; not the same as brassiness. Characteristic of the new feathers, due to immaturity.
Crescent:	Shaped like the first or last quarter of the moon.
Crest:	A crown or tuft of feathers on the head; known also as "top knot" and in Old English Game as the "tassel".
Crooked Breastbone:	The breastbone should normally curve slightly in its linear direction towards the back. In a crooked breastbone, the curvature is also in a horizontal direction, curving left and/or right.
Crop:	The enlarged part of the gullet lying at the front of the body at the base of the neck and partially concealed in the cavity located between the halves of the wishbone, it serves as a temporary storage area for ingested food.
Crow head:	Head and beak narrow and shallow, like a crow.
Crow winged:	The wing primaries and secondaries are the same solid colour as the main body plumage. When closed, the wing of the crow winged male shows no contrasting colour on the wing bay.
Crown:	The upper part of the skull.
Cuckoo Barring:	Irregular barring where the two colours are somewhat indistinct and run into each other, as in the North Holland Blue, Cuckoo Leghorn and Marans.
Cushion:	A mass of feathers over the back of a female covering the root of her tail, and most prominently developed in the Cochin.
Cushion Comb:	An almost circular cushion of flesh, with a number of small prominences over it, and having a slight furrow transversely across the middle, preferably free from any spikes at the end. Silkies have such combs.
Dark Legs:	Term used to describe the colour of the legs of some varieties of Old English Game. Colours collectively referred to as "dark" are: Willow, Olive, Carp, Blueish and Black.
Dark Slate:	A very dark blueish grey, approaching black.
Daw-eyed:	Having pearl-coloured eyes. Also called fish-eyed.
Deaf-ears:	See "Ear-lobes".
Deep Keel:	See "Pointed".
Defects:	Any departure from the standard requirements not sufficiently serious to disqualify the specimen.
Dented Keel:	Term describing a breastbone that has an indent(s) and can be best felt when running a hand along the breastbone (keel) towards a chicken's tail. Caused by perching when young or hereditary. Also known as a dented breastbone.

Dewlap:	The gullet (so called), seen to the best advantage in adult Toulouse geese. Loose pouch of skin on throat under the beak or bill.
Diamond:	The wing bay. This is the triangular area on the wing that is of a different colour. A term commonly used among Game fanciers.
Dished Bill:	Depression, concave or hollow in the upper line of the bill of ducks.
Dished Lobe:	Lobe that is hollow in the centre.
Disqualification:	Any departure from the standard requirements sufficiently serious to disqualify the specimen.
Double Comb:	See "Rose Comb".
Double-laced:	Two lacings of black as on an Indian Game female's feather. First there is the outer black lacing round the edge of the feather and next the inner or "second" lacing (See "Lacing").
Down:	Prior to growing feathers, poultry chicks are covered in 'hairs' called down. Also the fluffy part of the feathers below the web of the feather. Small feather-like tufts sometimes seen on hocks, legs and toes of clean legged breeds. A disqualification (see "Fluff"). Soft fluff-like feathers on the underside of geese that are plucked for bedding.
Drake:	Male duck.
Drakelet:	An old fashioned term for a male duck under one year of age.
Dubbing:	Removal of comb, wattles and earlobes, so as to leave a fowl's head smooth. This practice is not allowed anymore as from 2016.
Duck: female.	General term for certain species of waterfowl, and also used to describe the female.
Ducklet:	An old fashioned term for a female duck under one year of age.
Duck-footed:	This is where the "fourth" or back toe curves inwardly against the foot instead of being straight out behind in line with the middle toe as in ducks. A disqualification in other breeds.
Dusky:	Yellow pigment shaded with black.
Ear / Ears:	(1) Chickens: The small opening on each side of the head at the top of the earlobes and adjoining the face, covered by a small tuft of stiff feather-like plumage. (2) Turkeys: The small opening on each side of the head below and to the rear of the eyes, covered by a small tuft of stiff feather-like plumage. (3) Ducks and Geese: The small opening on each side of the head below and the rear of the eyes, usually hidden by the smooth head plumage.
Ear-lobes:	Folds of skin hanging below the ears; sometimes called "deaf-ears". They vary in size, shape and colour. Colours include purple-black, turquoise-blue, cream, red and white.
Ear-tuft:	A feathered protuberance on each side of the neck. The feathers grow from a slender finger like cartilaginous appendage located slightly below the ear, e.g. Araucana.
Eclipse Moul:	A partial moult of coloured drakes when the drakes cast their grey plumage and take on the colour of ducks.

Edged / Edging:	<p>(1) A very narrow border or lacing of contrasting colour around the entire web, e.g. male hackle of Columbian varieties.</p> <p>(2) A narrow strip of contrasting colour along the upper or lower web of primaries or secondaries, running the length of the feather, e.g. Columbian varieties, Partridge males, Silver Pencilled Rock and Wyandotte males, etc.</p> <p>(3) The white tip across the entire extreme ends of the wide main tail and coverts of the Bronze Turkey and the same feathers of the Narragansett Turkey in which the tip ends in a light steel grey colour is known as edging. The term is also used to describe breast lacing in male and female turkeys when required.</p>
Egg:	An ovum which is hatched outside the body.
Egg Colours:	These include: White, Brown, Tinted, Green, Blue and Pink.
Egg Shell:	The outer covering of the egg.
Enamel:	The quality of the white, cream or yellow found in the earlobes of the Mediterranean breeds.
Eye Stripe:	Common term in waterfowl. Also called an eye streak. Dark or light markings on the head running from front to back, either through, above or below the eyes.
Face:	The skin in front, behind, and around the eyes.
Faking:	A self-evident attempt to remove or conceal a disqualification or serious defect, thus creating merit which does not naturally exist; a disqualification.
Fawn:	A light brownish tan colour.
Feather:	<p>One of the epidermal outgrowths, which collectively forms the external covering or plumage of a fowl. A feather grows from the epidermal covering of a vascular dermal papilla, whose base is sunk in a follicle. A typical feather consists of:</p> <p>(1) The stem or shaft includes:</p> <p>(a) the basal hollow and horny proximal or lower part which attaches the feather to the skin and which is known as the quill and</p> <p>(b) the distal or upper part (rachis) is called the shaft and bears a series of slender somewhat obliquely directed processes on each side known as barbs. As the shaft grows out, it carries with itself the pairs of barbs in succession.</p> <p>(2) The web is formed by the barbs that bear in like manner the barbules and these in turn the barbicles (hamuli) or little hooklets that attach on to the barbules of the next barb above uniting the whole series of processes.</p> <p>Note: - colour thereof being known as the surface colour.</p> <p>(3) The fluff is that portion at the proximal or lower end of the rachis or shaft where absence of the small hooks cause a feather to be soft and downy in character; not visible when the plumage is in natural position.</p> <p>Note: - the colour thereof being known as the under-colour.</p>

These three sections form a firm flexible composite, the feather, which varies in shape, colour and texture in the various breeds and varieties of fowl. Chickens have between 6000 and 12000 feathers – Naked Necks and Wyandottes.

Feather Legged:	Characteristic of breeds such as the Brahma, Cochin, Faverolle, Pavlov, etc. May be sparsely feathered down to the outer toes, as in the Faverolle, or profusely feathered to the extremity of middle and outer toes as in the Brahma. A disqualification in most clean legged breeds. (Also see booted)
Finish:	The term applied to fowl which indicates the completion of growth of the entire body, head parts, plumage, shanks and toes and which must have the proper colour, lustre and sheen. Indicates bloom of health, ideal weight, and perfection of plumage colour and growth.
Flanks:	The rearmost part of the sides of the body, between rump and belly.
Flat Iron:	Term used to describe the general shape of some breeds when viewed from above.
Flat Shins:	Shanks that are flat fronted instead of rounded.
Flecked:	Small spots or streaks of contrasting colour on plumage of a base colour.
Flesh:	Flesh colour varies from white, pink-white, yellow or even black in Silkies.
Flight Coverts:	Small stiff feathers covering base of the primaries.
Flights:	Primary wing feathers used in flying, but tucked out of sight when the bird is at rest.
Fluff:	Soft downy feathers around the thighs, more profuse in breeds such as the Cochin; the downy part of the feathers (the under-colour) not seen as a rule until the bird is handled; also the hair-like growth sometimes found on the shanks and feet of clean legged fowls and in this case usually a disqualification.
Footings:	See "Booted".
Foreign Colour:	Any colour which is a departure from the colour of any part of a specimen as laid down by the standard for the breed or variety concerned.
Forehead:	The area between the base of the upper mandible and the crown.
Fore Neck:	The front part of the neck between the throat and chest.
Forward Tilt:	A temporary forward leaning action, characteristic of Pekin bantams.
Fourth Toe:	The toe at the back of the foot directly behind the middle toe. Also called the back, hind or "prop" toe.
Fowl / Fowls:	A collective term commonly used for chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys; similar to the term poultry.
Fowl Pox:	It is also known as Chicken Pox and is a contagious disease transmitted by mosquitos. Scab-like lesions form on comb, fane and even inside beak area. A chicken can be vaccinated as a preventative measure.
Foxy:	Best seen in females of black-red colour (Brown Leghorns); a patch of red-brown colour on the wings of some varieties of females. This red-brown colour has a harsh appearance in comparison to the softer tone of the body colour.

Frizzled:	Curled; each feather turning backwards so that it points towards the head of the bird. This is a genetic feature in the Frizzle breed and a serious fault in other breeds.
French Grey:	A rich silver-grey colour.
Frosting:	A faded marking on a black lacing or spangle, a defect.
Furnished:	Feathered and adorned as an adult. A cockerel that has grown his full tail, hackles, comb, etc. is said to be "furnished".
Gait:	It is the manner of foot movement. The gait of a Muscovy Duck is "jaunty".
Gamy Tail:	A tightly folded; slim, tapering, whip-like tail. (1) A breed characteristic for Modern Games, Cornish and to a lesser degree in Malays. (2) A defect in other breeds.
Gander:	A male goose.
Gay:	Excess white in markings of plumage.
Globular:	Ball shaped.
Goose:	A female goose.
Goose-winged:	Wings carried on the back rather than at the sides.
Grizzled:	Grey in the flights of an otherwise black bird.
Ground Colour:	Main colour of body plumage on which markings are applied. Also called surface colour.
Gullet:	The loose part under the lower mandible; as in the dewlap of a goose. It also appears on fowls and is seen most distinctly perhaps on old Cochin hens, when it resembles a miniature beard of feathers. A fault in some breeds.
Gummy:	Soft and compressible.
Gypsy Colour:	Very dark red, dark purple or dark mulberry colour approaching black. Found in comb, face and wattles of Silkies, Sumatra's, Birchen and Brown Red Modern Games, and to a lesser degree in Sebrights.
Gypsy Face:	The skin of the face, a very dark red, dark purple or dark mulberry colour approaching black.
Hackles:	The neck feathers of a fowl and the saddle plumage of a male, consisting of long, narrow, pointed feathers.
Handling:	The "feel" of a specimen when in the hands in order to establish body conformation and general qualities. When applied to Games - the hardness or firmness of the flesh and muscles.
Hangers:	Feathers hanging from the posterior part of a male fowl - the lesser sickles and tail coverts known as tail hangers, and the saddle hackle as saddle hangers.
Hard Feather:	Close tight feathering as found on Game birds.
Hazel:	A dark brown colour similar to that of a ripe hazelnut.
Head:	Comprises skull, comb, face, eyes, beak, earlobes and wattles.

Hen:	The female species of the domestic fowl over one year after hatching. Also applies to mature female turkeys.
Hen-feathered or Henny:	A male feathered as a hen, i.e. the absence of sickles and hackle feathers best seen in the Sebright Bantam or O.E.G. henny.
Hind Neck:	The middle of the back of the neck.
Hind Toe:	The fourth or back toe of a fowl. Also called the "prop toe"
Hock:	Joint of the thigh with the shank, sometimes called the knee or the elbow.
Hollow Comb:	Depression in comb.
Hollow Lobes:	Depression in earlobes.
Horn:	A broad term commonly used in describing various shadings of colour in the beak of some breeds of fowl, e.g. Rhode Island Red, Blue Andalusian, Speckled Sussex, Silver Spangled Hamburg, etc.
Horn Comb:	A comb said to resemble horns, but generally similar to the letter V, and seen to the best advantage on a matured Le Flèche or Sultan male. The comb starts just above the beak, and from it branch two spikes thick at the base and tapered at the end.
Horny:	Horn-like substance, such as the beak or bill, scales of leg, toe nails and spurs; also the knob in geese.
In-kneed:	See "Knock-kneed".
Integument:	The body tissue adapted to meet external conditions; skin, feathers, claws, comb, wattles, earlobes, knob in some geese, and beard in turkeys.
Inverted Spike:	A defective rose comb in which the spike is indented or telescoped into the rear portion of the comb, a disqualification.
Iridescent:	A term used to describe the shimmering green colour of the heads of some male ducks, as in the head of Mallard, Grey Call, Rouen and East Indian ducks.
Iris:	Coloured portion of eye surrounding the pupil.
Isabelle Clair:	A dingy or dull yellowish grey colour.
Jaunty:	Gait of Muscovy male.
Keel:	Blade of the breastbone; in ducks the dependent flesh and skin below it. In geese the loose pendent fold of skin suspended from the under part of the bone.
Keel Bone:	Breastbone or sternum.
Key-feather:	Same as axial feather; more pronounced in turkeys than chickens.
Khaki:	A light brown or tan colour.
King's Crest Comb:	See "Carnation Comb".

Knee / Knee-joint:	The joint between the upper and lower thighs. A term often though erroneously applied to the hock-joint.
Knob:	Protuberance on upper mandible of certain breeds of geese.
Knock-kneed:	Hocks that are closer together than the natural line between the lower thigh and the shank of the bird.
Lacing:	A stripe or edging all round a feather, differing in colour from that of the ground; single in such breeds as the Andalusian, Wyandotte and Sebright bantams, and double in Indian Game and other females. In the last case the inner lacing not as broad as the outer (see also "Double lacing").
Larynx:	Birds have two larynges. 1.) The "true" at the base of the tongue and the top of the windpipe. 2.) The second lower one, also called the Strinx, which is the vocal organ.
Leaden Blue:	A term applied to the shiny bluish-slate colour found in the shanks, feet and toes of certain breeds.
Leader:	The single spike terminating the rose type of comb; also known as the "spike".
Leaf Comb:	A comb resembling the shape of a butterfly with its wings nearly wide open, and the body of the insect resting on the front of the fowl's head. It has also been referred to as resembling two scallop shells joined near the base, the join covered with a piece of coral. Seen to the best advantage on a Houdan male.
Leg:	The shank or the part of the leg covered with scales.
Leg Types:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Clean legged, flat side (leghorns). 2 Clean legged round shanks (Game). 3 Heavy feather legged, and feathered toes, i.e. foot feather (Pavlov). 4 Feather legged, no feathers middle toe (Croad Langshan). 5 Short round shanks (Indian Game). 6 Five toed (Dorking). 7 Slightly feathered shanks (Modern Langshan). 8 Feather legged and vulture hocked. 9 Thin round shanks (Modern Game). 10 Mottled shanks (Ancona). 11 Mottled and five toed (Houdan). 12 Feather legged and five toed (Faverolles).
Leg Feathers:	Feathers projecting from the outer sides of the shanks of such breeds as the Brahma, Cochin, Faverolles, Langshan and Silkie.
Lesser Sickles:	See "Sickles".
Lobes:	See "Earlobes". A term also associated with the paunch of geese. Some varieties of geese are single or double lobed.
Lopped Comb:	Falling over to one side of the head.
Lustre:	A bright and showy bird other than black is said to be lustrous. See also "Sheen".
Mahogany:	A deep, glowing reddish brown, similar to the colour of an Afrikaner Bull.
Main Sickles:	See "Sickles".

Main Tail Feathers:	See "Tail Feathers".
Male-breeder:	A term applied to birds, either male or female, selected to produce good standard bred males.
Mandibles:	Horny upper and lower parts of beak or bill.
Mantle:	The back and folded wings of a duck.
Marking:	The barring, lacing, pencilling, spangling, etc of the plumage (feathers).
Mealy:	Stippled with a lighter shade, as though dusted with meal, a defect in buff-coloured fowls.
Metallic Cast:	A tendency to a metallic tinge or hue overlaying a required colour. A fault in barred or cuckoo varieties.
Moons:	Round spangles on tips of feathers. A fault in laced varieties.
Mossy:	Confused, blurred or indistinct marking; smudging or peppering. A defect in most breeds.
Mottled:	Marked with tips or spots of different colour.
Moulting:	This occurs when the bird loses its "old" feathers prior to the onset of winter.
Muff:	Tufts of feathers on each side of the face and attached to the beard, seen in such breeds as the Faverolles, Houdan, Sultan, and some varieties of Polish and Silkies; also known as "whiskers".
Muffling:	The beard and whiskers, i.e. the whole of the face feathering except the crest. In Old English Game the muffed variety has a thick muff or growth of feathers under the throat, differing in formation from that of the breeds named under "Muff".
Mulberry:	Very dark purple to black colour as in the face or skin colour of a Silkie. See also "Gypsy face".
Neck:	Section between the head and chest (breast).
Nostrils:	The external openings of the respiratory system at the base of the upper mandible of the beak. Also called the Naris.
Nuptial Plumage:	Plumage of the drake prior to and during the breeding season.
Open Barring:	Where the bars on a feather are wide apart.
Open Lacing:	Narrow outer lacing, which gives the feather a larger open centre of ground colour.
Olive:	A leg colour being a dark green sometimes with bluish or even black tinge.
Outer Lacing:	Lacing around the outer edge of a feather as opposed to "inner lacing".
Ovum:	It is the egg or female cell of an egg.

Pallor:	Absence of normal skin colour, i.e. paleness of the face.
Parasites:	External lice, mites and fleas or indication of their eggs – a disqualification.
Parson's or Pope's nose:	See “Uropygium”.
Parti-coloured:	Breed or variety having feathers of two or more colours, or shades of colour.
Paunch:	Pendulous folds of flesh and skin suspended from the abdomen. A term usually associated with geese.
Pea Comb:	A triple comb, resembling three small single combs joined together at the base and rear, but distinctly divided, the middle one being the highest; best seen on the head of a well-bred Brahma.
Pearl Eyed:	Eyes pearl coloured. Sometimes referred to as "daw eyed" or “fish eyed”
Pelvic Bones:	The two thin bones forming the “basin shape” of the pelvis.
Pencilled Spikes:	The spikes of a single comb that are very long and narrow; little broader at the base than at the top; generally a defect.
Pencilling:	Small markings or stripes on a feather, straight across in Hamburg females (and often known as bands); or concentric in form, following the outline of the feather, as in the Brahma (Dark), Cochin (partridge), Dorking (silver grey), and Wyandotte (partridge and silver pencilled) females, and fine stippled markings on females of Old English Game and brown Leghorns.
Pendulous Crop:	An enlarged crop falling outside if the natural line of the breast.
Pepperering:	The effect of sprinkling a darker colour over one of a lighter shade.
Pied:	Body plumage having patches of white feathers.
Pigment:	A colouring substance, e.g. in the legs, beak or feathers.
Pinion:	The distal or outer segment of the wing.
Pinioned:	Removal of distal or segment of the wing to prevent it from flying. This practice is not allowed anymore.
Pinion Feathers:	The feathers growing from the pinion, i.e. the flights or primaries.
Plucked Hocks:	Refers to the removal of the large, long stiff feathers which form a vulture hock in breeds where the presence of same is a disqualification, i.e. Silkie Bantams and all Asian Hard Feathers and their Bantam counterparts. A disqualification (See fraudulent practice).
Plumage:	The collective feathers covering the entire body of a fowl, including the head, neck, wings, tail and where specified for breed the shanks and toes. The average fowl has about 8000 feathers while many American breeds only have about 6000. The Wyandotte has more than 9500 feathers.
Pointed:	An Old English Game term used to describe the protrusion of the keel beyond the flesh of the breast. A disqualification.

Pointed Breast Bone:	Pointed breast bone can be seen by looking at a bird from the front (severe cases) or felt when handling a bird. Pointed breast bone is one that has insufficient muscle and tapers down to a "V" shaped point. This is usually most apparent at the point of the breast bone just under the wishbone. This can be detected by placing the palm of the hand against the breast and running it down through to the thighs.
Porous Egg Shell:	Thin and weak egg shell.
Positive Enamel:	Refers to permanent white in face or earlobes where red is required, a disqualification in some breeds. The term is not intended to include paleness of earlobes due to poor condition, nor any slight white appearance which lacks the satin-like characteristic of the earlobe of Rosecomb Bantams.
Poult:	A young turkey, before the sex can be distinguished.
Poultry:	A general term applied to all domesticated fowl, including chickens, turkeys and waterfowl, etc.
Primaries:	See "Flights".
Primary Coverts:	See "Flight Coverts".
Profile:	As used in Standard descriptions, refers to the side view of a fowl.
Pubic Bones:	The thin, terminal portion of the hip bones that form part of the synsacrum or pelvis. Considered important in evaluating productivity of the female fowl.
Pullet:	The female species of the domestic fowl under one year from hatching.
Pullet-breeder:	A term applied to birds, either male or female, selected to produce good standard-bred pullets.
Pupil:	Black centre of eye. A split pupil could be indicative of Leucosis, a genetically transmitted disease that is also called Paralysis. A split pupil is a disqualification.
Pure White:	An opaque white, generally applied to the unblemished white in female type feathers of white or partly white varieties. The complement of silvery white in male sex feathers of the same varieties.
Quail:	A colour / variety in the Barbu d' Anvers.
Quill:	Hollow stem of the feathers attaching them to the body.
Racy:	Lean, slim, snaky in appearance.
Raspberry Comb:	A comb somewhat resembling a raspberry cut through its axis (lengthwise) and covered with small protuberances.
Reachy:	Tall and upright carriage and "lift" as in Modern Game.
Rich:	A term applied to plumage that has high saturation of pigmentation, vivid in colour.
Ring:	See "Collar".

Roach Back:	A convex-shaped back, a disqualification in all breeds except Malay breeds.
Roman Nosed:	A convex shaped bill. The opposite to a dished bill.
Rose Comb:	A broad comb, nearly flat on top, covered with small regular points or "work", and finishing with a spike or leader. It varies in length, width and carriage according to breed.
Roup:	Advanced stages of coryza. Contagious. Smelly nasal discharge. Disqualification.
Rump:	The rear portion of the back.
Rust:	A patch of red-brown colour on the wings of females of some breeds, chiefly those of the partridge colour; also known as "foxiness". Brown or red marking in black fluff or breast feathers in black red and light red males.
Saddle:	The posterior part of the back, reaching to the tail of the male, and corresponding to the cushion in a female. Also known as the apron.
Saddle Hackle:	See "Hackles".
Salmon:	A medium shade of reddish ochre colour used to describe the colour of the breast of some breeds, e.g. Duckwing or Brown Leghorn females.
Sandiness:	Giving the appearance of having been sprinkled with sand.
Sappiness:	The appearance of the sap of the feather showing on outer plumage - usually as yellow or primrose tint.
Scales:	The thin horny growths completely covering the shanks and top of the toes of a fowl.
Scab:	A crust over a sore or wound.
Scaly Leg:	A defective condition of the shanks and toes of a fowl caused by a small burrowing mite which results in an encrustation or deposit upon and beneath the scales. No fowl may be awarded a prize if the natural colour of shanks and toes is moderately to completely covered.
Scapulars:	The large broad feathers covering the shoulders above the juncture of the wings with the body, not part of the wing.
Scoop-bill:	A concave depression in the top of the bill of a waterfowl, a disqualification.
Secondaries:	The quill feathers of the wings which are visible when the wings are closed.
Section:	The major individual parts as set forth and described in Standard breed descriptions, e.g. comb, beak, head, eyes, etc.
Self-colour:	A single uniform colour throughout the plumage, as in Black and White varieties.
Serrations:	"Saw tooth" sections of a single comb.
Sex Feathers:	(1) The pointed feathers in the hackle, back, saddle, sickles and wing-bow of a male fowl, and which differ from the oval shape feathers in the same sections of the female.

(2) The two top feathers in the tail of a male duck which curve upward and forward and by which sex in ducks is distinguished. These feathers can be absent in young drakes or drakes in their eclipse plumage.

Shaft:	The extension of the quill, the entire length of a feather to which the barbs are attached.
Shafty:	Lighter coloured on the stem than on the webbing; a desirable marking in dark Dorking females and Welsummers. Generally a defect in other breeds.
Shank:	The scale section of the leg between the hock and the foot.
Shank Feathering:	See "Feather legged".
Sheen:	Bright and showy; green-black; a rich, soft, transparent green on a black foundation. The word is confined to the beetle-green plumage of black fowls in show condition, and to the colour of the black striping and lacing of other fowls. A bright and showy bird other than black is said to be lustrous.
Shell Comb:	See "Leaf Comb".
Shooting the Red:	Term used for caruncles starting to extend down the neck of a turkey poult.
Shoulder:	The upper part of the wing nearest the neck feather. Prominent in Game breeds where it is often called the shoulder butt (see also "Wing butt").
Sickles:	The long curved feathers of a male's tail, properly applied to the top pair only, but sometimes used for the curved feathers of the tail next to them, the prominent tail-coverts, which are also known as lesser sickles.
Sickle Hocks:	When the angle of the hock joint (in the normal standing position) is less than 165°.
Side Sprig:	An extra spike growing out of the side of a single comb or leader of a rose comb: a disqualification.
Silkie:	Refers to the genetic semi-plume character of the feathers of the Silkie fowl in which the shafts are very thin and the barbs are very long, very soft and fluffy, which have no holding power and no locking arrangement; structurally similar to the fluff of a normal feather.
Silvery White:	A lustrous white, generally applied to the lustrous white colour in hackle, back, saddle and wing bow plumage of a white or partly white male. Especially pronounced in Silver Grey Dorking.
Slate:	A shade of grey having a blueish cast sometimes approaching black, sometimes of lighter shades.
Slip:	A male on which the act of caponizing has not effected the complete removal of both testicles; readily distinguished from a true capon by normal development of comb and wattles.
Single Comb:	A comb which, when viewed from the front, is narrow, and having spikes in line behind each other. It consists of a blade surmounted by spikes, the lower (solid) portion being the blade, and the spaces between the spikes the serrations. It differs in size, shape, and number of serrations according to breeds.

Slipped Wing:	A wing in which the primary flight feathers hang below the secondaries when the wing is closed. This condition is often allied with split wing, in which primaries and secondaries show a very distinct segregation in many breeds of bantams.
Smoky Under-colour:	Grey pigment in the under-colour of a bird. Required in some breeds with the Columbian pattern but undesirable in breeds such as Light Sussex.
Smut:	Grey, smokey or even black under-colour feathers. Serious defect in breeds like Light Sussex and Rhode Island Reds.
Snippy:	A term to describe the head.
Snood (Dew Bill):	The fleshy protuberance above the turkey's beak that is extended when doing a mating display. The snood on a female, like its beard, is much smaller.
Soft Feathered:	Applied to breeds other than the hard feather group of Indian and Jubilee Game, Old English Game, Aseel, Malay, and Modern Game.
Solid-colour:	All of one tone, i.e. one hue, tint or shade
Sootiness:	Grey or smokiness creeping in where it is not wanted, usually in under-colour.
Sour Crop:	Crop with a blockage. Pendulous and over-extended. The blockage causes the food to ferment giving a foul sour smell.
Spangling:	The marking produced by a spot of colour at end of each feather differing from that of the ground colour. When applied to a laced breed, as the Poland, it means broader lacing at the tip of each feather. The spangle of circular form is the more correct, since, when of crescent or horseshoe shape, it favours the laced character.
Speculum:	A lustrous distinctively coloured area of the wing of ducks.
Spike:	The rear leader on a rose comb.
Splashed Feather:	A contrasting colour irregularly splashed on a feather.
Split Comb:	The rear blade of a single comb is split or divided.
Split Crest:	Divided crest that falls over on both sides.
Split Tail:	Decided gap in middle of tail at base, which have no holding power and no locking arrangement; structurally similar to the fluff of a normal feather.
Split wing:	A wing exhibiting a decided gap between the secondaries and primaries; the latter not in line with the former and with the wing closed in a natural position, the primaries are evident.
Sport:	Mutation.
Sprigs:	Side-sprigs, side spikes, a definite pointed growth on the side of a single comb or leader of a rose comb. A disqualification.
Spur:	A projection of horny substance on the shanks of males, and sometimes on females.
Square Shanks:	This is where the scales on the shanks give it a square appearance. A fault.

Squirrel tail:	A tail, any part of which projects in front of a perpendicular line over the back; a tail that bends sharply over the back and touches, or almost touches, the head, like that of a squirrel.
Stag:	A Game cockerel or Turkey male.
Station:	A term applied to the ideal pose and symmetrical appearance, including height and reach in Modern Games.
Stern:	The rear under part of a fowl extending from the rear end of the keel bone to the ends of the pubic bones.
Stippled:	Finely spotted marks on the webs of the plumage. Importance attached to the fineness of stippling.
Strain:	A family of birds from any breed or variety carefully bred over a number of years.
Strawberry comb:	A comb somewhat resembling half a strawberry, with the round uncut part of the fruit uppermost; also known as a walnut comb.
Striped:	A stripe of colour in the web of neck feathers of both sexes and the saddle of males of some part coloured varieties that differs from the colour of the edge of the same feather or set of feathers. The stripe runs parallel with the outer edge through the web and tapers to a point nearer the lower extremity of the feather.
Striping:	The very important markings down the middle of hackle feathers, particularly in males of the partridge variety.
Stub:	Short, partly grown feather. When found on shanks, hocks or toes of clean legged varieties it is a disqualification.
Sub-variety:	See "Variety".
Surface colour:	That portion of the feathers exposed to view. Also called ground colour.
Swan neck:	A fault in ducks where the back line of the neck has a definite "hump" when viewed from the side.
Sword feathered:	Having sickles only slightly curved, or scimitar shaped, as in Japanese bantams.
Symmetry:	The beauty of form arising from perfection of proportion in all sections of a bird when viewed as a whole; applies to the shape only.
Tail Coverts:	Soft, curved feathers at the sides of the lower part of the tail.
Tail Feathers:	Straight and stiff feathers of the tail only. The top pair is sometimes slightly curved, but they are generally straight or nearly so. In the male fowl, main tail feathers are contained inside the sickles and coverts.
Tarsus:	The leg between the foot and hock.
Tassel:	See "Crest" and "Beard".
Team:	A team of four pullets of the same variety.

Telescope Comb:	(1) A pea comb with an indentation at the rear; a disqualification. (2) A rose comb with an inverted spike; a disqualification.
Tertails:	Flight feathers on the inner or body side of the wing of ducks, may curve upward in some breeds.
Texture:	Applied to the condition or size of the grain and quality of the skin of the comb and face, wattles and earlobes, i.e. coarse or fine, harsh or soft. Should be fine and soft in all breeds and varieties.
Thigh:	That part of the leg above the shank, and covered with feathers.
Thigh Coverts:	The large feathers on the lower body that extend over and conceal the thighs of waterfowl.
Throat:	The upper, forward and under part of the neck of a fowl.
Thumb-marked Comb:	A disfiguring impression on the side of a single comb as though caused through pressure from the ball of a thumb. A defect.
Ticked:	Plumage tipped with a different colour, usually applied to V-shaped markings as in the Ancona. Also small coloured specks on any part of feathers of different colour from that of the ground colour.
Ticking:	Small specks of colour on feathers different from the ground or basic colour. Also applies to the small black tips to feathers at the edge of the cape of Rhode Island Red and New Hampshire females.
Tipping:	End of feathers tipped with a different coloured marking.
Tom:	A male turkey.
Top Colour:	See "Surface Colour".
Top Knot:	See "Crest".
Tortoiseshell:	A yellowish-brown mottled colour.
Tremulous:	Quivering. As the stance of Chinese Geese. Also used to describe the yolk of an egg.
Tri-coloured:	Of three colours, typically in Vendas. The term also refers to buff and red fowls, and is generally applied only to males when their hackles and tails are dark compared with the general plumage, and the wing bows are darker; a fault especially in Buff varieties.
Trio:	A male and two females of the same variety.
Triple Comb:	See "Pea Comb".
Tucked-up or Well-tucked:	(1) A fowl is said to be tucked-up or well-tucked, when the abdomen makes a straight upward turn from the end of the keel to the pubic bones, and is firm, as in Modern Games. (2) A wing is said to be well-tucked, when the primaries and secondaries are closely folded, of proper length, with points held closely to body at outer sides

	of the base of tail; not to be carried on top of back, nor be so long as to project beyond body, a standard requirement for Modern Games, Cornish, Malays, etc.
Tufted:	See "Ear-tuft".
Twisted Comb:	A faulty-shaped pea or single comb.
Twisted Feather:	The shaft and web of the feather are twisted out of shape. A disqualification except in the Frizzle breed.
Twisted Wings:	The wing pinion is weak or damaged and the primaries stick out from the body.
Type:	Mould or shape (see "Symmetry").
Under-colour:	Colour seen when a bird is handled - that is, when the feathers are lifted; colour of the fluff or feathers at the bottom quarter or third of the feather .
Uropygium:	The fleshy and bony prominence at the posterior extremity of a fowl's body from which the tail feathers grow. It contains the free caudal vertebrae and the pygostyle (the plate of bone which forms the posterior end of the vertebral column in most fowl).
Uropygial Gland:	The oil gland. A large gland, which may have two lobes, opening on the back at the base of the tail feathers, secreting an oily fluid which the fowl uses in preening its feathers. It is especially developed in waterfowl, the oil secreted aids to make the plumage shed water.
V-shaped Comb:	See "Horn Comb".
Variety:	A definite branch of a breed known by its distinctive colour or marking – for example, the black is a variety of the Leghorn. Sub-variety, a sub-division of an established variety, differing in shape of comb from the original - for example, the rose-combed black is a sub-variety of the black Leghorn. Thus the breed includes all the varieties and sub-varieties which would conform to the same standard type.
Vulture Hocks:	Stiff projecting quill feathers at the hock joint, growing on the thighs and extending backwards.
Waddling:	A side to side gait.
Walnut Comb:	See "Strawberry Comb".
Wattles:	The fleshy appendages at each side of base of beak, more strongly developed in male birds.
Web:	A flat and thin structure. Web of feather: the flat or plume portion. Web of feet: the flat skin between the toes. Web of wing: the triangular shin seen when the wing is extended.
Web Foot:	A condition in fowl other than waterfowl when the web unites the toes for a greater part of their length; a disqualification.
Wheaten:	Various shades of the colour of wheat. The term is used to describe the plumage colour of the females of certain varieties.

Whiskers:	Feathers growing from the sides of the face (see "Beard" and "Muff").
Willow:	The dusky yellowish green colour found on the shanks, feet and toes of some breeds and varieties of fowl; example Golden and Silver Duckwing Modern Games, etc.
Wing Bar:	Any line of dark colour across the middle of the wing, caused by the colour or marking of the feathers known as the lower wing coverts.
Wing Bay:	The triangular part of the folded wing between the wing bar and the point (see "Diamond").
Wing Bow:	The upper or shoulder part of the wing.
Wing Butt or Wing Point:	The end of the primaries; the corners or ends of the wing. The upper ends are more properly called the shoulders butts and are thus termed by Game fanciers. The lower, similarly, are often called the lower butts.
Wing Coverts:	The feathers covering the roots of the secondary quills.
Wing Fronts:	The extreme front portion of the wing at the shoulder, forward of the wing bow, sometimes referred to as the "wing butts".
Wiry:	Curly and narrow neck hackle; twisted out of shape.
Work:	The small spikes or working on top of a rose comb.
Wry Back:	A distorted bone structure usually causing a hump-backed condition.
Wry Keel:	A keel carried to right or left of centre.
Wry Paunch:	A paunch disclosing heavier development on one side.
Wry Tail:	A tail carried wry, to the right or left side of the continuation of the backbone, and not straight with the body of the fowl.
Yearling:	An individual between Jan 1 and Dec 31 of its second year of life.
Yolk:	The yellow of an egg.